



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Northeastern Area
State & Private
Forestry

180 Canfield Street
Morgantown, WV 26505-3101

File Code: 3460

Date: December 9, 1998

Mr. Mike Fowles
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Pittsburgh District
Loyalhanna Lake
R.D. # 2
Saltsburg, PA 15681-9302

Dear Mr. Fowles:

Stonewall Jackson Dam is located within the gypsy moth Slow the Spread (STS) project area. Starting in 1999, the West Virginia Department of Agriculture will be incorporating this Corps site into the STS program.

Enclosed is a fact sheet describing the STS project. The STS trapping program is set up on a grid system consisting of the monitoring area (5 or 3 kilometer grid), the action area (2 kilometer grid) or the intensive area (500 meter grid). The 500 meter grids are used over small areas to delimit a known population.

As part of the STS project, personnel from the West Virginia Department of Agriculture will be deploying and maintaining any traps that are located (based on one of the grid systems) on this Corps site property. Our office will no longer be sending gypsy moth traps to Stonewall Jackson Dam. West Virginia Department of Agriculture personnel will be contacting this site regarding this change.

I'd like to thank you and Stonewall Jackson Dam personnel for your past cooperation. For further information, feel free to contact John Omer, STS Coordinator, Morgantown Field Office, USDA Forest Service at (304) 285-1544 or Jan Hacker, West Virginia STS Coordinator with the West Virginia Department of Agriculture at (304) 558-2292.

Sincerely,

KAREN D. FELTON
Biologist
Forest Health Protection

Enclosure

cc: Jan Hacker, Entomologist, WVDA
John Omer, Entomologist, USDA Forest Service
Jim Devore, Resource Manager, Stonewall Jackson Dam

KDF/blm



Caring for the Land and Serving People



Karen



Slowing the Spread of the Gypsy Moth

For more information contact:
USDA Forest Service
Forest Health Protection
PO Box 2680
Asheville, NC 28802
704-257-4320

Facts about the Gypsy Moth

- Since its introduction into the United States in 1869, the gypsy moth has spread to all or part of 17 States and the District of Columbia.
- The area already infested by the gypsy moth represents only 25% of the total area that will be susceptible to outbreaks as the insect spreads.
- Gypsy moth defoliates trees which makes them vulnerable to other killing agents; affects water quality; alters wildlife habitat; and hurts timber, tourism, and recreation.
- Damage from the gypsy moth often occurs in forested neighborhoods and urban parks where dead trees are a safety hazard and are expensive to remove.
- Gypsy moth affects commerce because commodities shipped to uninfested areas must be certified free of gypsy moth.

Spread of the Gypsy Moth

Gypsy moth is spreading at a faster rate than in the past and could infest much of the South and Midwest during the next 30 years (left map).

Slowing the spread would delay the damage and management costs associated with infestation of new areas. A recent pilot project demonstrated that the rate of gypsy moth spread could be slowed by at least 60% through application of the latest survey and management practices (right map).

Implementing Slow the Spread

Beginning in 1999, the USDA Forest Service, State partners and other USDA agencies anticipate national implementation of Slow the Spread, contingent on availability of funds. Across the 1,200 mile gypsy moth frontier from Wisconsin to North Carolina, implementation of Slow the Spread is expected to...

- Decrease the new territory invaded by the gypsy moth each year from 15,600 square miles to 6,000 square miles (compare maps).
- Protect forests, forest-based industries, urban and rural parks, and private property.
- Avoid at least \$22 million per year in damage and management costs.

Estimated spread of the gypsy moth with and without implementing Slow the Spread (STS).

